

# THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

**DAILY.**

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**Weather Indications.**

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday: For Kansas—Fair Wednesday; northerly winds; cooler Wednesday morning.

It is worthy of note that Coxey's army doubled on All Fool's day.

Poor Governor Penneyer. Nobody has touched off a war in Oregon.

A FEW April "showers," each one lasting two or three days, more or less, wouldn't come amiss.

The tariff debate has begun; and the senate will proceed at once to make it self as wearying as the Brazilian war.

If there were more Gould families, actresses might all have something to look forward to.

The number of "war" governors rapidly increases. Proud Kansans should remember that Kansas as usual, led off in this business.

GOVERNOR WAITE makes his exit R. U. E. while Governor Tillman enters L. U. E. There's always a governor ready to occupy the boards.

Coxeek is very busy deciding on the catching of seals in Behring sea. Meanwhile 15,000 starving men are preparing to march on Washington.

HAIR quite long and a clean shaven countenance is the mode for society men in the near future says an eastern paper; and a long hot summer before us.

ALL tramps have to do now to secure plenty of food and free railroad transportation is to organize themselves into armies and select a general. This is what we're coming to.

THE tenth novel within a year has been written in England kicking against the regulations which prevent women from exercising greater freedom. This one is called "the Yellow Aster."

Six hundred men in Col. Breckinridge's district have petitioned him to make the race for congress. Kentucky stomachs of the copper-lined kind can accommodate almost anything.

COXEY has as much right to take a gang of lobbyists to Washington if they behave themselves, as the sugar trust; and Coxey's lobbyists are probably less dangerous to the liberties of the people.

TOPEKA is one of the few cities which showed increased bank clearings last week. This means times are not so hard here as at other places. The wolf that we hear so much about seems to be mostly at some other man's door.

If the lawmaking powers do not accomplish needed reforms said Carlyle, the reformers will do themselves in a way that will please nobody. It looks, very much, in this country, as if they were beginning to "do themselves."

Mrs. JUDGE HOCK, of Hutchinson, writes a letter regarding the candidacy of Ed. Hoch for governor, in which she says: "Let us seize the opportunity to elevate a man to the position of governor of Kansas, who will help to hasten the coming of a new and better era in politics, which he foreshadows in his letter, who will honor Kansas as her governor, and whom it will be a delight to honor, as a man of exalted nature, in whose keeping every interest of the state would be safely guarded."

MR. CLEVELAND's manly veto simply means that the country will not take any backward step in financial policy while he is president. His act is courageous and his reasoning is convincing. He waited long enough to avoid the captious criticism that he had not given proper consideration to the question, but when the veto came it came strong. Mr. Cleveland will be heartily abused in some quarters, particularly in his own party, but he has done a great service to the people and again demonstrated to Europe that it must take a hand in the restoration of silver—Topeka Capital.

The above is an editorial from the Topeka Capital. The Topeka Capital is supporting Charlie Curtis for congress. Mr. Curtis voted for the free coinage of silver 10 to 1. That is Kansas Republican consistency.—Wichita Beacon.

No, this is not Kansas Republican consistency. The Beacon merely mistakes the Topeka morning sheet for a Republican newspaper.

## KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

The Republican editors of Osage county organized an editorial association last week.

A dentist from Kansas City has just located in Fairview and will devote himself to filling long felt wants.

Farmers near Sedan are all going to plant big-cob corn this year so that the pipe factory can start up again.

W. C. Spangler, '83, of Lawrence, has been selected to deliver the master's oration at the state university at commencement.

Oskaloosa society is all stirred up over the report that a Lawrence girl is coming there to teach skirt dancing and high kicking.

The editor of the Kingman Journal believes in attempting great things. He is trying to move and break off smoking at the same time.

Miami county has 109 school houses and furnishes employment to 185 teachers. This does not include those who have private classes.

When the K. U. boys got off the train at Wellington, they gave the college yell quite lustily, and everybody began to hunt the cyclone cellars.

The issues in the election at Emporia are really so serious that if a man vote against a certain candidate it will be a ballot for "falsehood and wrong."

The women of Girard are determined to know whom they vote for at the city election and so they got together and practiced voting Australian ballots.

In a spelling contest between the citizens and the teachers of Beloit, the teachers were easily defeated, making 187 mistakes to 116 for the citizens.

The officers at Council Grove go to Dwight to arrest crap shooters, and the Courier forgets its Populism long enough to suggest that they patronize home industries.

One Hiawatha woman likes the World so well that she goes to the office to borrow the bound files. A great many like it so well that they use it on the pantry shelves and will be putting it under the carpets pretty soon.

All winter long the eleventhary talents of the students in the college at Sterling slumbered and slept but now when the windows have to be left open and everybody in town is disturbed, a class has been formed.

Susan Miller, it is said, conducts wholly without assistance one of the most prosperous farms in Barton county. She is of splendid stature, standing over six feet in height, and so doesn't have to get up in the manger to put the bits in the horses' mouths.

## CALL FOR LEAGUERS.

President Hoch and Secretary Sheldon Issue the Seventh Annual Call.

President E. W. Hoch of the Kansas Republican league has issued the following call for the seventh annual meeting of the league, which is to be held in Topeka Thursday, April 5:

To the members of the Kansas Republican League and Republican Clubs of Kansas.

A year ago the "great victory" of reform with a big R was consummated in state and nation. The people wanted "a change" and they got it. No mistake was made about that. Smokeless furnaces in countless numbers, millions of idle workmen, business paralysis everywhere, demoralization at home and disgrace abroad, a great morose congress unable to get a quorum, old soldiers trembling every time they go to the postoffice, all these things attest the fact that they people of this nation got what they wanted for a change. In the state the "change" is equally well attested. Two state officials convicted of crime in the courts, two permitted to resign in disgrace, an attempt made to oust a fifth, serious charges made by that one against the head of this great "reform," a sixth bounced, others awful uneasy, the state institutions mismanaged, revolution attempted, civil war almost inaugurated, the courts and the law defied, anarchy in high places—all these things, the record of a single year of Reform with a big R, attest the change in this state. But the people have had enough of this terrible experiment. The result in this state last year, and the result in Ohio in 1893, in Pennsylvania, and everywhere else where elections have been held within the past six months, attest the fact that another change is wanted.

The good work in this league in the campaign last year is recognized by all. Let it be more efficient in the greater battle of 1894.

The annual convention of the Kansas Republican league will be held in Representative hall, Topeka, on Thursday, April 5. It is hoped that there will be a great gathering of the members of Republican leagues and clubs at that time. Come for counsel, come for inspiration, come to kindle the fires of enthusiasm, come for business.

The business of the convention will be to elect officers for the ensuing year, to elect thirty-eight delegates to represent the next national convention of the Republican league of the United States, which will be held in Denver, Colo., June 26, 1894; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Each Republican club in this state is entitled to be represented in this convention by its president who is ex-officio a delegate, and three delegates.

Every Republican club in the state, whether connected with the league or not, is entitled to send delegates. The names of the delegates should be sent to the secretary of the state league, at Topeka on or before April 3, to facilitate the making up of the roll.

The railroads will sell tickets at reduced rates, one and one-third fare, or better. Every person buying a ticket must get a receipt from the ticket agent where he buys his ticket, or he cannot avail himself of the reduction. The certificate must be presented to the secretary, C. M. Sheldon, and his signature obtained or it will be of no value.

Prominent members of the party from other states and many of our own orators will be present, and the celebrated "Maddox" of Topeka will furnish the music. The executive committee requests that every Republican organization in the state send delegates, and that every Republican county committee be called together for that purpose; that every Republican newspaper in the state give this call such publicity as it merits; that every Republican in the state will constitute himself a committee of one to see that every Republican organization in his vicinity is represented.

E. W. HOCH, President.  
C. M. SHELTON, Secretary.  
Topeka, March 18, 1894.

## W. T. STEAD'S VIEWS.

His Ideas on America, Religion and British Politics.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, March 29.—Among my callers the day before he returned to England was the famous editor and writer, W. T. Stead, who has recently stirred up Chicago as he did London several years ago. He is a friend and fellow laborer of mine in the investigation of occult phenomena—a man who in spite of certain eccentricities of mind and habit is sincere and conscientious in whatever he undertakes.

As a journalist of wide experience and culture Mr. Stead refused to recognize any breach of courtesy to a guest in my anxiety to have him furnish a few thoughts for publication. As the daily newspapers have devoted considerable space to his social and economic views, I felt that a few remarks on certain other subjects which the reformer seldom discusses in public would prove of peculiar interest.

After announcing impatiently that he had but a few minutes to stay Mr. Stead talked most interestingly on a variety of topics for over an hour, his remarks being frequently punctuated by the statement, "I must prepare to sail at daybreak tomorrow for England."

"What peculiarity of American life impressed you most?" I asked.

"Your methods of municipal government," was the reply. "I like the American people much better than their institutions. Even your system of national government is complex and unwieldy—a result of too great subdivision of responsibility. The will of the people is but slowly executed, and it but seldom receives accurate or timely expression. The government of your large cities is disgraceful, extravagant and in most cases corrupt. In Chicago especially are these conditions rampant. My forthcoming book on that great city will contain some revelations which, I trust, will shock not only her own good people, but those of other American cities, into a cultivation of civic pride."



W. T. STEAD.

Desiring to draw out the gifted editor upon a fresher and more cheerful topic, I asked:

"Have you made any observations concerning the progress of spiritualism in this country?"

"Not to a very great extent. My original purpose in coming to America was to see the World's fair, and I arrived in Chicago the very day it closed. I then concluded to remain and view the city for perhaps two or three weeks, and I left only last week after a stay of four months. I have managed, however, to visit a few of your more prominent spiritual mediums and to attend some meetings. I find that this movement has attained enormous proportions in this country. In Boston, where I was yesterday, I found almost everybody to be a spiritualist, though the present imperfect development of this truth has given rise to numerous phases or factions at the Hub, as elsewhere. As you know, I am a Congregationalist, and as such I am astonished to find the chasm which exists here between church Christians and spiritualists. To my mind spiritualism means practical Christianity plus a few scientific proofs of some Christian tenets, which are now held merely on faith. My father was a Congregational preacher, and my brother is now a pastor of a church of that denomination in England. But I am the only one of my family who is a believer in spiritualism as a science. In fact, my immediate connections, especially my wife, are bitterly opposed to the movement and have no sympathy with my researches. Yet ere long I hope to see them change their views."

"Do you believe in reincarnation as taught by the theosophists?"

"I do. I firmly believe that when Christ said, 'You must be born again,' he meant it literally."

At this point Mr. Stead looked nervously at his watch, and he seemed about to protest against my trespassing upon his time, when I changed the subject by inquiring:

"What do you think of the change in the British premiership and its bearing on the future of the house of lords?"

"The Earl of Rosebery," he replied, "is a personal friend of mine, and I don't think his attitude toward the upper house will differ materially from that of his predecessor, the Grand Old Man. He will not advocate the abolition of the chamber, but rather its reformation."

"How can he reform heredity?" I asked.

"Well," said Mr. Stead, with a startled laugh, "perhaps the heredity principle will be curtailed, if not reformed out of existence. At any rate, Irish home rule has nothing to fear from the resignation of Mr. Gladstone."

"Is it true that American capital has been secured to float your proposed London newspaper?"

"No. That project has been indefinitely postponed."

Although Mr. Stead was by this time at the door, with his hat and coat on, my feminine curiosity was not yet gratified, and to my last question he replied: "I shall be back in America again next autumn, when I may have more to say and more time to say it."

COUNTESS NORRAIKOW.

## SPAIN'S GREAT FAIR.

MADRID EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATES HER HISTORY AND INSTITUTIONS.

Some of the Attractions to Visitors of One of the Most Ancient and Romantic of European Capitals—The General Scope of the Fair.

Spain seems to be reasserting herself and trying to push forward once more into the front rank of nations. There is no good reason why she might not revive some measure of her ancient glory if only she would permit the spirit of progress that formerly animated her people to reassert itself. That spirit is by no means dead, but merely hampered by the thralls of an outgrown philosophy, and recent years have brought forth many signs that the bonds were being burst asunder. There has never been any doubt of Spain's ambition, but her methods were antiquated and slow, and she lost her pre-eminence in the commercial and scientific worlds as one of her own old diligence drivers might in a competition with a steam railroad.

No more encouraging sign of her awakening could be given than is seen in the grand international exposition now in progress in Madrid and which is to re-



ENTRANCE TO EXPOSITION BUILDING.

main open until Oct. 31, a month more than the half year usually devoted to world's fairs. The building in which it is held is known as the Palace of Arts, Manufactures and Dependencies and is a stately edifice of magnificent proportions, well adapted to the purpose and worthy of a place among the grand architectural piles of the historic city, with which its more modern style of construction forms a pleasing contrast.

The exposition of course is not so extensive in its scope as many of the world's fairs of the past decade or two, nor as an exposition does it appeal so powerfully to people of distant countries and different speech. But within its limitations it is abundantly illustrative of the world's progress and certainly sets forth in unprecedented array the history, wealth and material prosperity of the Iberian peninsula and its various dependencies. Upon Spaniards its influence must be broadening and entirely beneficial, and while by visitors from elsewhere it may be considered as merely incidental to a general survey of the scenic, antiquarian and artistic riches of old Spain, even for them it must contain episodes of rare knowledge not otherwise to be obtained.

In accordance with the usual custom in monarchical countries, her majesty the queen regent is the patron of the exposition, and his excellency Field Marshal Jovellar has been named first honorary president. The presidents are his excellency Alexandro Pidal, president of the chamber of deputies, Madrid, and his excellency Juan Navarro Reverter, member of the cortes and commissioner of Spain to the Paris Universal exposition of 1889.

These officers are assisted by 48 members and honorary members of committees representing Spain and the rest of Europe. To these have been added the lord mayor of London and the mayors of Birmingham, Glasgow, Vienna, Rome, Christiania, Turin, Bordeaux, Venice, Geneva, Genoa, Cologne, Dresden, Zurich and Rotterdam. Why New York and Chicago were not included in this list is fast finding out. It looks as if our very cordial friends the Princess Enlale and the Duke of Veragua had already forgotten their vows of undying constancy, for they surely might have had the list amended in our favor.

The Madrid exposition is Spain's third large exhibition within a period of seven years. In 1897 the old Paenician city of Cadix had one that was honored by the attendance of royalty and representatives of royalty from abroad, including his royal highness the Duke of Edinburgh and his staff. The second exposition was held in Barcelona, one of the most modern spirited, enterprising and progressive cities in Spain and one of her largest manufacturing centers.

Spain has a peculiar attractiveness for Americans, the majority of whom are better acquainted with her romantic history than with that of any other foreign nation except England. Madrid particularly has been the terminating point of many a sentimental journey in the day dreams of American youths who have surrendered themselves to the witchery of Washington Irving's magic pen, and it is likely that a great many of them may now be encouraged to undertake in fact the trip they have so often made in fancy.

The journey is not near so arduous and expensive as it was in Irving's time, and even in those days American visitors always felt themselves amply repaid for the toil and privations of primitive methods of traveling. Nowadays the traveler can go by an express train from Paris to Madrid by way of Lyon in 28 hours. If he should happen to be in London, his journey will be only 10 hours longer, for that is now the recognized time between the English and French capitals. It need not be a very costly journey either, as the expenditures can easily be suited to the modest purse by purchasing a second or third class railway ticket. An English traveler of experience once remarked that only lords and fools traveled first class, and shrewd Americans will certainly forego the honor of being classed with either sort of nobility if economy is necessary.

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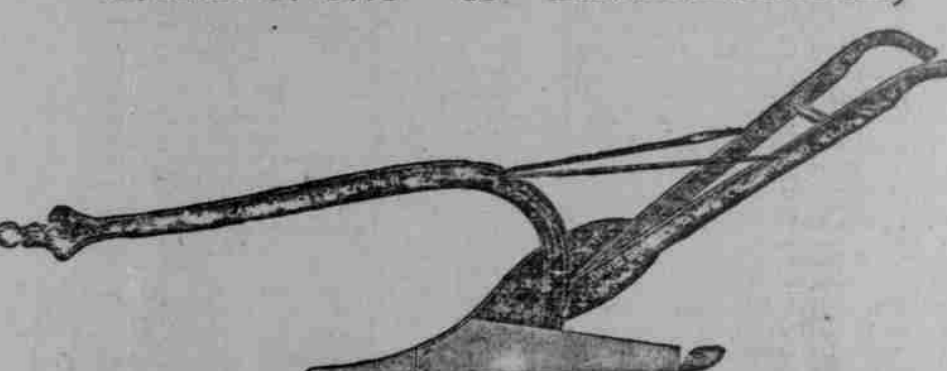
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## SEARS TO TILLMAN.

Our Kansas Brigadier General Telegraphs Congratulate on to Columbia, S. C.

Brigadier General W. H. Sears of the Kansas National Guard, has forwarded the following telegram to Governor Tillman of South Carolina:

"The honor and perpetuity of the National Guard of the country demand that rebellion be made odious. Hope you will immediately disband all disloyal National Guard companies, and organize new ones and compel obedience to the laws. I congratulate you on your firm stand."

"Brig. Gen. R. N. G."

General Sears has undertaken to make out of the Kansas militia good soldiers who will even obey the orders of their political enemies if their enemies are in command, and he says: "The military board has already arranged for a school of this character at Fort Leavenworth, to be held next summer, under the direction and supervision of Colonel E. F. Townsend, commander of the post. The commissioned officers of the Kansas National guard, about 125 in number, will be sent to this school or Camp of Observation and School of Instruction, as it will be called, for a period of ten days or two weeks in each year. They will take their ration at the Regular Army Officers' club and be in close and constant contact with the brightest West Pointers in the nation. They will witness the daily drills and ceremonies, and become familiar with regular army life. Further, they will be drilled and instructed in their duties by army officers and each day attend lectures delivered by Colonel Townsend and other able officers of the army, upon important military topics."

## SYMPATHY FOR TILLMAN.

Governor Waite Admires the South Carolina Governor's Actions.

DENVER, April 8.—Governor Waite expresses great admiration for Governor Tillman of South Carolina. He said today:

"I met him at the bimetallic convention in St. Louis, and I was much impressed with his strength of character. It is my impression that if anybody can enforce that law down there, which is all the governor is trying to do, Tillman is just the man to do it."

"You see he is placed in much the same position that I am. The aristocracy of South Carolina is against him and the people are with him. There is this difference, his soldiers have refused to obey him and ours have not. But I think he will enforce the law if it can be done by anybody."

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Wyandotte Loan and Trust Co. Sued.  
KANSAS CITY, April 8.—The New York Life Insurance company has begun foreclosure proceedings against the Wyandotte Loan & Trust company and has served notice on the officers here that on the 9th of April at Topeka, it would ask Judge Riner for the appointment of a receiver for the company.

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